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Statistics of Prussia. By BERNARD HEBELER, Esq., K.C.R.E.,
F.S.S., *His Prussian Majesty's Consul-General.*

[Read before the Statistical Society of London, 16th November, 1846.]

THE kingdom of Prussia, as a member of the German Confederation, is the second in rank; and its influence, moral and physical, has assigned to it a position in the scale of European empires which proudly declares its great importance. If we consult the pages of history, and compare the present position of Prussia with what its nucleus, the district (Mark) Brandenburg, was in 1417, we cannot but be struck with the progress it has made. In that year Margrave Frederick I. bought Brandenburg for a sum with which at present a moderate landed estate is purchased. Its area, at that period, consisted of about 750 square miles, with scarcely half-a-million of inhabitants; while at present Prussia comprises in its whole extent nearly 110,000 English square miles, inhabited by 15,536,734 souls.

According to its population, Prussia is the fifth state in Europe; and if we assume that Prussia is = 1, the other leading European States would be of the following value:—

	Population.
1. Russia in Europe, including Poland.....	54,726,207=3·525
2. Austria	35,877,864=2·309
3. France	34,230,178=2·203
4. Great Britain	26,991,517=1·737
5. Prussia	15,536,734=1·
6. Turkish Empire.....	12,653,000=0·814
7. Spain	12,087,000=0·778
8. Sicily	8,203,687=0·528
9. Sardinia.....	4,650,368=0·299
10. Bavaria.....	4,440,327=0·286

Berlin appears, from its early existence, to have been the central point whence its aggrandizement spread towards the four quarters of the compass. Towards the east, Prussia Proper was added to it; towards the west, the Rhenish Provinces, and within our own time the province of Saxony; towards the north, Pomerania; and to the south the rich and fertile province of Silesia became subject to the Prussian Crown.

Inheritance, or marriage, or the fortune of war, added to the Mark Brandenburg sixty-six additional districts, all of which were once independent States; the province of Saxony was added after the late war, and the limits of Prussia, as at present constituted, were solemnly acknowledged by the European Powers at the Treaty of Paris in 1815, and confirmed at the Congress of Vienna.

It may now be said to consist of two separate divisions, the first of which I will call the *Eastern* division.

This division comprises the provinces of Prussia, Posen, Silesia, Pomerania, Brandenburg, Saxony, extending between 49° 7' and 55° 52' northern latitude, and from 9° 55' to 22° 50' eastern longitude (from Greenwich); the *second* or *Western division* comprises the *provinces* of Westphalia and the Rhenish Provinces. It is situate between 49° 8' and 52° 30' northern latitude, and 6° 53' and 9° 22' eastern lon-

gitude Separate from the Prussian monarchy lie the principalities of Neufchatel and Valendis.

The Eastern portion is a part of the great plain of Eastern Europe, and comprehends an area of about 91,620 square miles, or about 7,000 square miles more than the surface of Great Britain.

The Western division consists of an elevated table-land and low plains. Its area is about 18,550 square miles, or about three-fourths of the area of Scotland. The whole Prussian Monarchy has a surface of 110,230 square miles, which is about 2,000 square miles less than the British Islands.

A territory so extensive as Prussia, and having mountain ranges rising in one point (the Schneekopf) to 5,500 feet, has naturally different temperatures. Berghaus, in his "Physical Atlas," has divided the climatology of Prussia into three sections, according to which the Western division, with a mean elevation of 250 feet above the sea, has a mean temperature for the year of $49\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ F., and during the winter of 35° F. The Central division, with an elevation of 210 feet, 48° F. and 33° F. The Eastern division, with only 40 feet elevation above the sea, 43° F. and 26° F. The mean annual temperature is in London 1° F. higher than that of the Western division, and exceeds by nearly 8° that of the Eastern. The winter is severer in Prussia than in London; the summer, however, is warmer than in the British metropolis by nearly 2° .

The Prussian Monarchy does not possess a great variety of natural productions, but its agriculture forms the chief source of its national wealth. Its manufactures consist of linen, chiefly in Silesia, woollen, broadcloths, cotton goods, silk, iron and copper ware, glass, porcelain, earthenware, articles of gold and silver, bijouterie, tobacco, and sugar, chiefly of beet-root, with breweries and distilleries of spirit.

The situation of the provinces of the Prussian Monarchy favours the commercial enterprises of the people, actuated as they are by an active industry.

The Eastern division occupies the centre of Europe, and possesses the natural outlets of the rivers Elbe, Oder, and Vistula; and the Western division is bounded by the Rhine, and extends along the coast of the Baltic. The trade is chiefly carried on with Austria, Holland, and the northern States of Denmark and Sweden, but it extends likewise to the East Indies, China, Brazil, and the former Spanish provinces in South America, the United States, &c.

Prussia occupies the first position in the great German Commercial League, which was established in 1831 for the object of free-trade among the German Confederation, and to subject the articles of foreign manufacture to such restrictions as were rendered necessary for the protection of their own manufactures and the increase of their revenues.

The whole population which is comprised in the "Deutsche Zollverein" amounts to 28,498,625 souls, to which Prussia bears a proportion of 54.290 per cent.

The great attention which is paid in Prussia to national education is proverbial. Elementary, Sunday, and infant schools are supported by Government for the instruction of the lower classes; collegiate institutions and universities for the higher classes.

Every subject of Prussia, provided he be sound of body and in health, is obliged to serve his country, in the regular army, for three years. They enter the standing army in their twentieth year, where they serve three years, and are then discharged for two years. If necessity, however, should require it, they are liable to be called out as the reserve. After this period they are enlisted in the landwehr of the first ban, where they remain till their thirty-second year, and are called out every year; the first year for a fortnight, and the next year for four weeks, and so in each alternate year, for exercise; but in the case of war they stand on the same footing as the regular army.

The second ban includes all men who are capable of bearing arms, and who are above thirty-two and below thirty-nine years of age. They are only called out during war, and are employed for garrisons in towns and fortifications. The landsturm consists of men above thirty-nine years, and serve, in case of necessity, as a "*levée en masse*."

The army consists of eight corps, besides the Guards, and amounts during peace to 108,000 men and 139,000 landwehr; but in case of necessity, Prussia can call 500,000 men under arms, the greater number of whom have served in the regular army, and are trained soldiers.

The whole Prussian Monarchy is divided into eight provinces, and these into twenty-six Government districts, including Berlin. The constitution is an unlimited Monarchy, hereditary in the male and female line. As a member of the German Confederation, its contingent to the army is 79,234 men, and its contributions to the expenses of the Diet is annually 2,000 florins.

From these hasty remarks the importance of Prussia as a monarchy will be evident. I have considered them necessary to introduce a work which reflects the greatest credit upon its author, and upon the department from which it emanates. I allude to the Statistical Tables of the Prussian Monarchy, compiled from the official documents of the year 1843, edited by W. Dieterici, Director of the Statistical Bureau at Berlin, and published in 1845.

The usefulness of a department of that description has been sufficiently tested in England, where the Statistical department, under its present chief officer, has furnished data that have been the base upon which some of the great legislative measures of our time have been founded. Prussia did but follow the example of England, France, Belgium, &c., and, under the direction of its former chief, the present Privy Councillor Hoffman, its statistical bureau has acquired a celebrity acknowledged by foreign nations.

The Statistical Bureau in Berlin, since the time of Hoffman's direction, has been directly under the Ministers of State. It was connected by Royal Order, in June 1844, with the Board of Trade or Royal Chamber of Commerce, but without any change taking place in its internal structure.

I am well aware of the difficulty of analyzing such a work as this of M. Dieterici. Under him it has assumed a new form. On former occasions selections were made, and the public was only informed in part of the materials which the Statistical Bureau possessed; but the tables given to the world by M. Dieterici are, according to his own statement, the result of the Statistical Census at the end of the year 1843, as ascertained by the Royal District Governments and Magis-

trates, and entered into the general tables only after all doubts, if there were any, had been removed by inquiries.

These tables are thrown into five great divisions, exhibiting,

I. The number of houses, the population, and the number of cattle.

II. The civil and military population of the Prussian Monarchy.

III. Hospitals and medical establishments.

IV. Churches and schools.

V. Trade and commerce.

The information which these tables contain is obtained after every triennial period.

FIRST DIVISION.

The first table of consequence is a statistical table which exhibits the population of Prussia in the different Government districts, classified according to their sex and age, whether living in matrimony, their religion, and the number of deaf and dumb. With this table is connected a statement of the number of cattle. It is not my object to enter into details which would amount to a literal translation of the original work; I have consequently considered it much preferable, for the purpose of giving an exposition of the actual state of Prussia in 1843, to dwell on the general results which M. Dieterici offers in his laborious production.

The Table No. II. offers therefore the value of each column as it respects the whole monarchy, from which, however, Neufchatel and Valendis are excepted.

The number of horses, cattle, sheep, &c., is exhibited in Table No. III.

The increase of the population from 1816 to 1843 inclusive, amounts to 5,122,734, according to the following data.

The population consisted

	Increase in 3 Years.	Increase per Cent.
in 1816 of 10,349,031		
„ 1819 „ 10,981,934	632,903	6·1
„ 1822 „ 11,664,133	682,199	6·2
„ 1825 „ 12,256,725	592,592	5·08
„ 1828 „ 12,726,110	469,385	3·8
„ 1831 „ 13,038,960	312,850	2·5
„ 1834 „ 13,509,927	470,967	3·6
„ 1837 „ 14,098,125	588,198	4·4
„ 1840 „ 14,928,501	830,376	5·9
„ 1843 „ 15,471,765	543,264	3·7

According to simple division the annual increase would be during the 27 years, 189,731. The increase, however, has not progressed in geometrical proportions. M. Dieterici draws attention to the discrepancy of the larger increase in the earlier years, and contends that Malthus's principle of a geometrical progression is fallacious. He doubts the correctness of the first census in 1816 and 1819, and observes that the ravages of the Asiatic cholera contributed to the smaller increase in 1831 and 1837. The Prussian monarchy appears to increase, when neither uncommon mortality nor famine prevail, at the ratio of 3 to 4 per cent. triennially, or about 180,000 to 190,000 souls.

The number of births surpassed those of deaths,

				Excess of Immigration over Emigration.	
From 1816 to 1819 inclusive, by	455,759	.....	177,144		
„ 1820 „ 1822	„ „ 592,514	.....	89,685		
„ 1823 „ 1825	„ „ 562,904	.....	29,688		
„ 1826 „ 1828	„ „ 422,208	.....	47,177		
„ 1829 „ 1831	„ „ 241,664	.....	71,186		
„ 1832 „ 1834	„ „ 317,054	.....	153,913		
„ 1835 „ 1837	„ „ 446,596	.....	141,602		
„ 1838 „ 1840	„ „ 486,937	.....	343,439		
„ 1841 „ 1843	„ „ 524,669	.....	18,595		

Our author does not think that the whole number classed in the column representing the surplus of immigration above emigration, can be attributed entirely to immigration, and he suspects that a more accurate enumeration of the population may have contributed towards these results.

It is considered that the emigration between the years 1840 and 1843, amounted to 31,784 souls, the immigration to 50,379. The province of Prussia Proper offers an immigration of 10,405 persons, while it does not appear from the official return that a single person left the province. Posen offers an immigration of 12,355 persons. In Westphalia the movement appears very remarkable; 14,098 entered the province, and 8,474 left it. In Saxony 45 immigrated, and the comparative large number of 4,909 left the province. The greater number of emigrants proceeded to distant parts of the world; and to America especially there emigrated from the district Minden 4,061, and from Trier 5,886.

The emigration has since greatly increased, and has attracted the attention of the Government.

It is only by comparing the number of inhabitants with the area which they occupy, that we form a proper idea of the real state of the population. The following Table (No IV.) will give a statement of the actual number of inhabitants on each square mile. I have added a column, in which the Prussian square mile has been assumed at 21 English square miles, which consequently shows the population in the different provinces for an English square mile.

In the aggregate there are 3,045 souls in the Prussian Monarchy on each Prussian square mile; 3,099 in the German Provinces of Austria; 3,212 in Bavaria; 4,878 in Great Britain; 7,858 in Belgium.

Among the Prussian Provinces, Pomerania is the least thickly inhabited; the Rhenish Provinces the most. The former has only 1,926 on each square mile, the latter 5,500; and the district of Dusseldorf, with an area of 98 square miles, has a population of 6,718 souls on each square mile.

In 1843 the kingdom had 979 towns, inhabited by 4,263,413 persons, and there resided in the country 11,208,352 persons, so that for every 100 persons living in the towns, there were 263 in the country. There were 28 towns, with a population of more than 15,000. In Berlin there were 355,149 inhabitants. Vienna, according to Becher, had in 1840 only 340,000 inhabitants. Breslau

occupies the fifth place in the scale of German towns; it possessed in 1843, 103,204 inhabitants.

The next Table (No. V.) is of too great interest to be omitted; it refers to a comparative statement of ages and sexes. The results of this table prove that there is a surplus of 29,689 females over males. It is remarkable that this surplus shows itself only from the 17th year upwards. A much larger number of boys are born than girls, and their number preponderates to the 17th year: from thence the numbers decline, and from the 45th year upwards, this preponderance amounts to 107 females to 100 males.

The young man leaves the paternal home at the 17th year, or even earlier, and a great number are engaged as sailors, or as travellers in foreign lands; but it does not appear that this altogether accounts for the discrepancy—there appear to be physical causes which shorten the life of the male, and grant a more advanced age to the female.

These differences likewise exist in other states. In Great Britain to 100 men there are 104·493 females, in France 100 to 104·3, in Austria 100 to 103. In Prussia the difference (100 to 100·385) is therefore less than in any of the above-mentioned states.

The general Table (No. II.) shows amongst persons living in the married state, a surplus of 7,697 females. This can only be ascribed to the circumstance, that at the time when the census was taken the husband was absent from home.

There are in Prussia 4,790,716 females above 16 years of age, of whom 2,570,390 are married, and 2,220,326 unmarried; among 100 females, therefore, above 16 years, 46·3 are unmarried.

In 1837, among one million of inhabitants, 167,572 were living in matrimony; in 1843 only 166,134.

With regard to the religions which the Prussian subjects profess, there appear to be among a million of inhabitants—

609,427·0	Protestants.
376,177·1	Roman Catholics.
121·4	of the Greek Church.
925·1	Mennonites.
13,348·8	Jews.
0·6	Mahomedans.
1,000,000	

The districts of Gumbinnen, Königsberg, Potsdam, and Berlin, Frankfort, Stettin, Köslin, Stralsund, Liegnitz, Magdeburg, Merseburg, and Erfurt, are mostly inhabited by Protestants. In the provinces of Posen, Westphalia, and the Rhine, the Roman Catholic religion preponderates. The greatest number of persons belonging to the Greek Church inhabit 10 villages in the district of Gumbinnen, in Prussia Proper.

The Jews constitute $1\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of the whole population of Prussia. The greater number inhabit the province of Posen, where they compose 6 per cent. of the population. In Saxony on the other part, there are very few. Dr. Hoffman has given a very illustrative statistical account of the Jews in Prussia, of which a translation is inserted in the ninth volume of the *Journal of the Statistical Society*,

to which I refer for details. M. Hoffman observes that the number of Jews who were converted to Christianity, amounted usually during a period of three years, to from 300 to 400.

The last census gives us the following details. In 1841 there were converted to the

	Protestant Church.	Roman Catholic.	Total.
	91	14	= 105
1842	105	17	= 122
1843	96	24	= 120
			347

Out of 206,529 Jews who inhabit Prussia, scarcely 2 in 1000 adopted Christianity, or more accurately 0·17 per cent. were converted to the Christian faith.

The number of deaf and dumb and blind persons is comparatively small in Prussia; there were in 1843, among 100,000 inhabitants, 74 deaf and dumb, and 66 blind. Generally speaking, it appears the male sex is more subject to these calamities than the female.

The Table, No. VI., which exhibits the number of private dwellings, would give, if we consider the whole monarchy, a house for every 8·25 persons; in Berlin this proportion is increased to 21·59 persons. The sum which was insured upon houses in the different fire insurance companies amounted in 1843 to 1,103,454,496 Prussian dollars, (equal to about 163,500,000*l.* sterling).

The rearing of horses and cattle has considerably increased, still that increase bears no proportion to the increase of the population. The increase in horses amounts, between 1816 and 1843, to 321,293. In the latter year the numbers stood, in proportion to the population, as 1 to 9·89, that is, a horse to every 9·89 men; in 1825 the proportion was as 1 to 8·74. If we except calves and include bulls, oxen, cows, and young cattle, we have, in 1843, the proportion of 1 to 3·07, (in 1816 it was 1 to 2·58). In France the proportion is 1 to 3·74, in Austria 1 to 3·24. Colquhoun estimated it, in 1815, in Great Britain, at 1 to 1·65.

It appears that in Prussia, in 1843, each cow had to furnish milk for 5·38 persons, in 1825 only for 4·97 persons.

The rearing of sheep is carried on with the greatest success in Prussia.

In the provinces of Saxony, Brandenburg, Silesia, and Pomerania, there are from 400 to 500 sheep upon each square mile. In the districts of Stettin and Breslau there are above 1,600 merinos on each square mile, or in both districts 367,533. The number of all kinds of sheep averaged, in 1843, as much as 3,196 upon each square mile. The increase in the whole Prussian monarchy since 1816 is 7,975,484, and presents a different picture to the increase of horses, which did not keep an equal ratio with the increase of the population. The population rose between the years 1816 and 1843 from 10,349,031 to 15,471,765, consequently, for every 100 inhabitants in 1816, there were, in 1843, 149·5. With regard to the number of sheep the relation is as 100 to 196·5, or for every 100 sheep in 1816 there were in 1843, 196·5.

The goat is not a favourite domestic animal in Prussia, we have

only 78 upon each square mile. In Spain there are 308, in Sardinia 231.

The proportion would be, that for each goat there are in Prussia,

Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.
4	13	41	5 to 6

M. Dieterici considers that of the total number the following proportions are used for consumption:—

Bulls	$\frac{1}{5}$
Oxen	$\frac{1}{7}$
Cows	$\frac{1}{5}$
Young Cattle	$\frac{1}{25}$
Sheep and Goats	$\frac{1}{6}$
Hogs	$\frac{1}{4}$

which furnishes the following data for the consumption of meat by each inhabitant:—

Beef	186,673,600 lbs	} which gives an average for each inhabitant per annum of	12·07 lbs.
Veal	77,611,160 „		5·02 „
Mutton	83,151,690 „		5·37 „
Pork	174,504,990 „		11·28 „
Total ...	521,941,440 „		33·74 „

SECOND DIVISION.

The limits which I am obliged to draw, with regard to the extent of this paper, compel me to omit the details of the highly interesting Table of the second division, namely the Population Table of the Civil Subjects and the Military of the Prussian Monarchy. I shall select from it such matters as may prove most important.

The number of births in the Prussian monarchy (Neufchatel excepted,) amounted, in 1843, to 604,472, of which number 310,655 were boys, and 293,817 girls, there was therefore an excess of 16,838 boys over the girls, or for 100 girls there were nearly 106 (105·13) boys born.

It is remarkable that the same proportion has obtained since 1816, and similar facts have been observed in other European states.

The total number of births gives one child born for every 25·60 persons of the existing population. In England and Wales, this proportion amounts, according to Porter, to 1 to 35; in Austria, according to Becher, it is 1 to 27; in France, Belgium, and several other states, it varies between 1 to 28 and 1 to 32.

For every 10,000 children born in wedlock, there were 785 illegitimate, or 7·85 per cent. For every 100 girls born in wedlock there were 105·91 boys. For every 100 girls born out of wedlock there were 103·50 boys.

It is a very remarkable fact, that the proportion between boys and girls should differ so materially when born in wedlock or when illegitimate. We observe that the excess of boys over girls is much less when born out of wedlock than when the children are the offspring of married life. The cause has been frequently the subject of physical inquiry, and has been agitated since the time of Aristotle.

Whatever may be the moral state of Prussia, the proportion of

illegitimate children is, upon an average, not higher than in other European states.

In England the sixteenth child among births is illegitimate, in Belgium the fifteenth, in Sweden the fourteenth, in Prussia the thirteenth, in France the thirteenth, in Austria the ninth, in Bavaria the fourth.

If we enter into details we find, that in the district of Königsberg there are for 100 legitimate children 30·88 illegitimate, in Breslau 25·25, in Berlin 18·62, in Barmen 3·73.

In 1843 there were married 140,454 couple, consequently there was a marriage for every 110 persons of the population. Among 10,000 married in 1843 there were

9,379 men under 45 years of age,	7,931 females under 30 years of age,
518 between 45 and 60 years,	1,789 ditto between 30 and 45 years,
103 above 60 years,	280 ditto above 45 years.

The deaths amounted, in 1843, to 444,573, of this number there died from

Debility of old age	23,320	or 11·34	per cent.
Suicide	1,720	„ 0·39	„
Sudden death	6,233	„ 1·40	„
In child-bed	4,882	„ 1·10	„
Small-pox	4,508	„ 1·02	„
Hydrophobia	28	„ 0·01	„
Inflammatory diseases*	104,047	„ 23·40	„
Lingering diseases†	174,825	„ 39·32	„
Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Convulsions, Hæmorrhage	30,574	„ 6·88	„
From exterior diseases and injuries‡	7,553	„ 1·69	„
Diseases of uncertain nature	36,491	„ 8·21	„

The number of still-born children was, in 1843, 23,320, or 5·24 per cent. of the whole number of deaths.

The information deduced from the years 1841–1843, give the following data, in round numbers, as an annual result.

In the whole monarchy the deaths, in the course of a year at the several ages, are as follow:—

23,000	are still born
110,000	die before they reach their 1st year
55,000	die between their 2nd and 3rd year
19,000	„ 3rd „ 5th „
10,000	„ 5th „ 7th „
9,000	„ 7th „ 10th „
7,000	„ 10th „ 14th „
11,000	„ 14th „ 20th „

Carried over 244,000

* Among inflammatory diseases are classed typhus, bronchitis, scarlatina, remittent fevers, measles, dropsy, constipation, inflammation of the lungs, diseases of the skin, dysentery.

† Lingering diseases, whooping cough, cholera, gout, dropsy, insanity, intermittent fevers, constipation, organic malformations.

‡ Exterior diseases and injuries, diseases of the kidney, cancer, strictures, mortification.

Brought forward	244,000			
	12,000	die between their 20th and 25th year		
	34,000	„ 25th „ 40th „		
	26,000	„ 40th „ 50th „		
	30,000	„ 50th „ 60th „		
	39,000	„ 60th „ 70th „		
	32,000	„ 70th „ 80th „		
	13,000	die above 80 years old.		
	430,000			

The greatest number die in their first year of life, and the least between the 7th and 20th. In later life the period between the 60th and 70th is the most fatal. According to the season of the year the winter months, January, February, and March, are more fatal than any other period; and the summer months, July, August, and September the least.

The proportions in 1843 were as follows:—

In January, February, and March	131,217
„ April, May, and June	114,551
„ July, August, and September	95,310
„ October, November, and December	103,495

THIRD DIVISION.

The Medical Profession, Apothecaries, Midwives, Veterinary Surgeons, Hospitals, &c., in Prussia.

The number of physicians in proportion to the population is not too high in Prussia. In 1840 there were for every 2,993 inhabitants (excluding the military) a physician. In 1843 the number had somewhat increased, namely, for every 2,877 persons there was a physician. The square mile contains on an average 3,045 inhabitants, hence there is not a physician for every square mile, if we take the number of inhabitants as our test. They are not equally divided. In the Government districts Gumbinnen, Marienwerder, &c., there is scarcely a physician for four or five square miles, or for six to 10,000 inhabitants. In the district of the city of Berlin, we have on the other hand 449 of the medical profession among a population of 333,990 inhabitants, or a physician for every 744 inhabitants. In Breslau the proportion is 1 to 666 persons. Table No. VII. enters into greater details, to which I refer. The general results prove that on an average there come annually—

To each physician	2,877 persons,
To each apothecary's shop	10,882 „
To each midwife	53 deliveries.

A similar comparison gives us as an average for the monarchy, that for every 1841 persons one individual is in an hospital. Towards the end of 1843 there were 8,292 sick persons in public institutions. Deducting the military, the other inhabitants amounted that year to 15,267,411 souls. The increase of hospitals between 1840 and 1843 amounted to 45. M. Dieterici, however, doubts the correctness of this return—he thinks the number is too high.

The following table exhibits the number of sick in the hospitals at the end of 1843, in the ten largest towns in Prussia:—

Name of the Town.	Number of Sick in the Hospitals towards the end of 1843.	Number of the Population, excluding the Military.	A Sick Person was in the Hospital out of the Population for every
Berlin.....	1,134	333,990	295
Breslau	498	97,939	197
Cologne and Dentz	710	81,608	115
Elberfeld and Barmen	99	67,940	686
Königsberg	195	67,376	346
Dantzic	379	58,583	155
Magdeburg, including the Suburbs	141	58,420	414
Aix-la-Chapelle	177	45,561	257
Stettin and Damm	94	40,174	427
Posen	245	35,713	146

FOURTH DIVISION.

Statistical Table of the State of Religion and Education in Prussia.

The Prussian Monarchy does not possess a state religion. Christians of all denominations are regularly admissible to responsible situations in the Government. At the three-hundredth anniversary of the Reformation in 1817, the Calvinists and Lutherans united into one religious body, under the name of Evangelical Christians. They form the predominant religion. The number of inhabitants who conform to the Evangelical or Protestant religion, amount to 9,428,911, with 5,147 parish churches; consequently there is a parochial church for every 1,832 Protestant Christians. The number of Roman Catholics amounts to 5,820,123, and the parish churches to 3,899, or for 1,493 Roman Catholics there is a parish church. It appears that the Catholics have comparatively more parish churches than the Protestants. If, however, we include parochial chapels (Tochter Kirchen) the proportion is as follows:—

Protestant parochial churches and chapels 8,115, or a church for 1,162;

Roman Catholic parochial churches and chapels 5,182, or a church for 1,123; which is but a slight difference.

The number of churches, meeting-houses, and other religious buildings in Prussia dedicated to the Protestant faith, amounts to 8,976, or 1 for 1,050; and dedicated to the Roman Catholic faith 7,147 or 1 for 814.

The number of the ordained Protestant clergy is 5,839, or 1 clergyman for 1,615 parishioners; of the ordained Roman Catholic clergy 3,559, or 1 priest for 1,635 Catholics. But if catechists, religious teachers, and among the Catholics the inferior clergy, be included, the proportion of priests, &c., is in favour of the Catholics as 2 to 3.

The number of Jews in the Prussian Monarchy amounts to 206,529. They possess 863 synagogues; or for 1 synagogue there is the small number of 239 Jews.

Education in Prussia.

A sound and substantial education sheds its benefits to the latest years of man's life. Let the mind, when still fresh in years, be sup-

plied with that food which, whatever may be the situation of the youth hereafter, will be to him a store of useful knowledge, and tend to improve the powers of his understanding.

Various have been the means which have been resorted to by the Governments of civilized nations, to impart useful knowledge to the rising generation; in some instances, as in England, it has been left to individual exertions; in Germany, and on the Continent in general, it forms part of the paternal care of the sovereign to provide, not only the working classes with schools, where such knowledge as becomes the station of the scholar is imparted to their children, but it is rendered obligatory to the parents to send their children to school. On the other hand it has been proclaimed in England—"that for Governments to claim the right of prescribing or controlling the instruction of the people, is an intolerable usurpation."

The richer portion of the inhabitants of any country are well enabled to procure a suitable education for their children. It is different with the working classes, who are almost entirely dependent in England upon their own exertions, or upon such institutions as are provided by the benevolent contributions of private individuals. Such institutions form but a small number for the children of a population so large as England possesses, and hence the consequence is, that there is a deficiency of the common rudiments of education, which decidedly does not form a bright picture of voluntary education. From the returns of the Registrar-General it becomes evident, that after all the benevolent exertions made by private individuals and public institutions during the last forty years, nearly one-half of the adult population of England and Wales is composed of persons unable to write their own names. The returns of the year 1839, 1840, and 1841, state, that out of 735,788 persons married during that period, 303,386 signed the marriage-register with a mark only.

It would carry me from my object to enter here deeply into the system of education, as carried on in Prussia. It forms a branch of the administration. The candidates for school preferment generally receive admission into institutions which are founded for that purpose, and are subjected to strict examination before they are installed. The schools are regularly inspected, and it is rendered imperative upon the clergyman of the parish to visit them twice in the course of the week.

A particular clause in the common law of the country renders it obligatory to parents to send their children to school. The school-master is enjoined to keep a list of all such children as do not attend instructions, which list must be submitted to the clergyman, who reports it to the higher authorities.

With these passing remarks I shall now refer to the Education Table (No. XI.)

The schools have been divided into

1.—*Elementary Schools.*

These are similar to national schools, where all children may receive instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic, and the first principles of religion.

2. The schools of a higher class (*Mittelschulen*), where, in addition to the elementary instructions, the grammar of the maternal language, geography, and natural history are taught, which fit the pupil for the inferior class of a citizen's life. Similar instruction is imparted to the girls.

3.—*Grammar Schools, (Höhere Bürgerschulen).*

In these schools such instruction is imparted as will qualify the pupil for commercial life, or as a mechanic of the higher class. Besides the elementary instruction they are taught Latin, mathematics, physics, and foreign languages.

4.—*The Preparatory Schools to the Pro-Gymnasium.*

In Catholic provinces these were formerly convent, or Latin schools, where the pupils were prepared for a clerical life. Sometimes they entered the priesthood direct from these schools, but more frequently they were transferred to a gymnasium or college school.

5.—*Collegiate School, or Gymnasium.*

This is an institution from which the pupil enters the university. It frequently possesses privileges similar to those of universities or colleges.

According to the common law of the country* the parents are enjoined to send their children to school after they have reached the fifth year, and to continue schooling until the clergyman considers the pupil sufficiently advanced for the state of life to which he is dedicated. It is, therefore, assumed that children between the sixth and fourteenth year to the entrance of the fifteenth, ought to visit the schools.

The number of children in the Prussian monarchy, between the sixth and the end of the fourteenth year, amounted in 1843 to 2,992,124.

The number of scholars in elementary schools was...	2,328,146
In higher schools there were scholars	120,888

2,449,034

if we deduct that number, there remain apparently 543,090 children who do not attend school. As in the higher schools children remain above their fourteenth year, that number may probably amount to 570,702; but M. Dieterici observes, it must not be considered that this number of children do not attend schools at all. He thinks that some receive private instruction, which chiefly refers to girls, and the discrepancy is still more removed by the circumstance, that among the poorer classes a great many children enter domestic service even at their twelfth year, the girls to attend as housemaids, the boys to assist in the fields. Abstractedly from this discrepancy, the number of children fit for school (*i. e.* between their sixth and fifteenth year), amount to 2,992,124, or 19·3 per cent. of the whole population.

The elementary schools were attended by 2,328,146, or 15·05 per cent., but taking the whole number who received instructions in the different institutions we have 2,421,422 scholars, or 15·7 per cent. of

*—"Allgemeines Landrecht," Th. 2, Tit. 12, Parage 43 und 46.

the whole population. Mr. Porter observes, in his tables of revenue, that in 1837, in Scotland, with a population of 2,523,418 inhabitants, 190,239 children went to school, or about 7·539 per cent. of the whole population. Villemain states in the "*Tableau de l'Etat actuel de l'Instruction Primaire de 1841*," that in 1840 the number of scholars in the primary schools amounted to 2,881,679, or about 8·472 per cent. of the whole population of France.

Some of the Government districts in Prussia distinguish themselves for the regularity with which the schools are visited. Thus the number of children between six and fourteen years inclusive, amounts in the district Merseburg (Province of Saxony) to 19·98 per cent. of its population; of this 131,327, or 18·73 per cent. receive instruction. If we compare the number of elementary schools and teachers with the number of scholars who receive instruction, we observe that for each school there are 99 scholars, and each teacher has to instruct 78 scholars. With regard to the schools of the second class, for boys, there come to each school 114 boys, and for every 37 boys one teacher; for girls, to each school 126 girls, and for every 26 girls a teacher. For every grammar-school there are 148 scholars and one teacher for every 22 scholars. In the Catholic preparatory schools (Pro-Gymnasium) the proportion for each institute is 62 scholars, and for every 12 scholars one teacher. The number of college schools (Gymnasia) is 117, the number of scholars 25,013; consequently there are 216 scholars for each, and 17 scholars for each teacher.

The seminaries for training pupils for teachers amount to 41, or there are about 62 pupils in each. The number who are under training amounts to 2,546. It is considered that annually 838 places of schoolmasters become vacant, which these institutes can well and efficiently supply. They are subjected to rigid examination before a place is conferred upon them.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Persons engaged in Trade and Commerce, Manufactories, &c.

In the introductory remarks I have already observed that Prussia is an agricultural State, and agriculture forms the chief source of the national wealth. The principal manufactures are woollen cloths, linen, cotton goods, silk, leather, iron, &c. The Table No. XII. does not exhibit all the manufactories which Prussia possesses, and which, according to a separate table, Dieterici announces to amount to 746, occupying 4,989 boys and 2,360 girls under fourteen years, and 43,482 males and 13,414 females above fourteen years, or altogether 64,245 individuals. Prussia possesses further 9,588 breweries, and 10,131 distilleries, which, including the masters, employ 118,314 persons.

The product of mines of all descriptions is calculated at 32,839,703 Prussian dollars. The miners and workmen employed, amount to 80,192, and form, with their families, a body of 262,443 individuals.

The number of spindles in Prussia bear no comparison with that in Great Britain, where, for the preparation of twist alone, more than 11,000,000 of fine spindles are employed.

Steam is comparatively but little employed; the whole number of engines, for various purposes, amounted in 1843 to 1,091, comprising

27,242 horse-power. In 1840 there were only 634, of 12,278 horse-power, consequently there has been on the average an annual increase of 152 new engines, comprising 4,988 horse-power.

The number of commission-merchants and such as are only engaged in wholesale trade, amounts for the whole monarchy to 16,700, or almost 0·108 of the whole population; that is, among 100,000 inhabitants, 108 are engaged in that branch of commerce.

Persons following the retail business constitute 0·178 of the population, and such as do not possess the privilege of commercial corporations to 0·679; they surpass, consequently, the former by nearly four times.

The carrying trade is calculated at 813,748 lasts, conveyed by river boats, barges, &c., and at 18,163 horses, conveying goods on land. The whole amount of freightage has been calculated by Dieterici:—

By boats and barges	11,409,018 cwt.
And 18,163 horses conveying each 10 cwt.....	181,630 „
Total.....	11,590,648 „

The column of “Domestics and Servants” gives a sum total of 1,240,194, or 8·016 per cent. of the whole population.

In conclusion, I refer to the result of the national industry in Prussia, as exhibited in Table XII.

		Per cent. of the whole Population.
Tradesmen, including Clothworkers, Dyers, Calico-Printers, } 2,040,566 = 13·19		
Optical Instrument-Makers		
Manufactories, according to Table XII., occupying	87,543 =	0·57
Manufactories not specified in Table XII., occupying	243,681 =	1·58
Breweries and Distilleries	179,443 =	1·16
Mines employ	262,443 =	1·69
Mills of all descriptions employ	237,177 =	1·53
Spinning Machines employ	58,356 =	0·38
Looms employ	505,161 =	3·27
	3,614,370	23·37

TABLE I.
Area in Square Miles of the Prussian Monarchy.

Provinces.	Square miles.
Prussia Proper	1,178·03
Posen	536·51
Brandenburg	734·14
Pomerania	574·33
Silesia	741·74
Saxony	460·63
Westphalia	367·96
Rhenish Provinces	487·14
Total (excluding Neufchatel)	5,080·48

NOTE.—A Prussian geographical square mile is equal to about twenty-one English geographical square miles.

TABLE II.—*continued.*
Population of Prussia in 1843.

	Number living in a state of Matrimony.		According to their Religious Faith there are						
	Males.	Females.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Of the Greek Church.	Menonites.	Jews.		Mahomedans.
							Enjoying the Rights of Citizens.	Without enjoying the Rights of Citizens.	
	2,562,693	2,570,390	9,428,911	5,820,123	1,879	14,313	127,893	78,636	10
Among 100,000 Inhabitants taken in general there were	16,546	16,613	60,943	37,618	12	92	827	508	

Deaf and Dumb.

Among 100,000 Inhabitants taken in general there were	Children under 5 Years of Age.		Between the 5th and 15th Years.		After the 15th Year and before the end of the 30th Year.		Above the 30th Year.		Total Number of Deaf and Dumb Persons.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
	186	144	1,601	1,138	2,575	2,034	2,098	1,721	
	1	1	10	7	17	13	14	11	74

Blind Persons.

Among 100,000 Inhabitants taken in general there were	Children from the earliest Age to the end of the 15th Year.		After the 15th Year and before the end of the 30th Year.		Above the 30th Year.		Total number of Blind Persons.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
	435	371	719	726	4,068	3,833	10,152
	3	2	5	5	26	25	66

TABLE III.

Number of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, &c., in the Prussian Monarchy in 1843.

HORSES.				Mules.	Donkeys.
Foals to the 3rd year.	From the 4th to the end of 10th year.	Above 10 years.	Total number of Horses.		
302,074	747,667	514,813	1,564,554	353	6,924

CATTLE.				
Bulls.	Oxen.	Cows.	Young Cattle.	Total number of Cattle.
70,645	736,157	2,874,486	1,360,722	5,042,010

SHEEP.				Goats.	Hogs.
Merino, or improved Breed of first quality.	Second quality.	Common Sheep.	Total number of Sheep.		
4,202,024	7,794,421	4,239,435	16,235,880	394,459	2,115,212

TABLE IV.

Number of Inhabitants on each Square Mile.

Provinces.	Area in square miles.	Number of souls inhabiting an area of a square mile in extent.	Number inhabiting an extent of an English square mile.	The population on each square mile increased from 1825 to 1843 from 100 to
Prussia	1178·03	2,043	97	126
Posen.....	536·51	2,405	115	124
Brandenburg.....	734·14	2,636	126	132
Pomerania	574·33	1,926	92	131
Silesia	741·74	3,976	189	128
Saxony	460·63	3,656	174	124
Westphalia	367·96	3,863	184	120
Rhine.....	487·14	5,500	262	124

TABLE V.

Comparative Statement of Ages and Sexes among the Prussian Population.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Excess.		Among 100,000 Inhabitants there were		For every 100 Males there are Females
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
0 to 5 yrs.	1,184,300	1,162,966	21,334	....	7,655	7,517	98·197
6 — 7 „	378,541	373,252	5,289	....	2,447	2,412	98·570
8 — 14 „	1,135,718	1,104,613	31,105	....	7,331	7,140	97·262
0 to 14 yrs.	2,698,559	2,640,831	57,728	....	17,443	17,069	97·856
14 — 16 „	332,783	319,180	13,603	....	2,151	2,063	95·909
0 to 16 yrs.	3,031,342	2,960,011	71,331	....	19,594	19,132	97·642
17 — 45 „	3,392,461	3,406,300	....	13,839	21,926	22,016	100·410
46 — 60 „	837,808	896,872	....	59,064	5,415	5,797	107·054
Above 60	459,427	487,544	....	28,117	2,969	3,151	106·103
General result }	7,721,038	7,750,727	71,331	101,020	49,904	50,096	100·385
	Excess of Females above Males....			29,689	100,000		

TABLE VI.

Public Edifices and Private Dwellings in Prussia in 1843.

<i>A.—Public Edifices.</i>	
Churches, Chapels, Meetinghouses, and other Buildings for Religious Worship	16,666
Schools for Public Instruction	22,57
Buildings dedicated to the reception and maintenance of Orphans of the Sick, Aged, and Destitute	4,982
Buildings appropriated to Government Offices, to the Administration of Justice, the Police Department, Customs and Excise, Magistrates, and Corporations	2,764
Buildings for other purposes connected with Clerical and Civil Authorities, Institutions, &c.	26,763
Buildings for Military Purposes, including Commissariat Buildings, Military Hospitals, &c.....	2,379
Total	76,133
<i>B.—Private Dwellings.</i>	
Private Dwelling-houses.....	1,874,472
Manufactories, Magazines, &c.	110,161
Stables, Barns, Sheds	2,028,107
Total	4,012,740

TABLE VII.

Number of Persons of the Medical Profession, Surgeons, Midwives, &c., and the number of Hospitals for the reception of the Sick in Prussia.

Year.	Number of								Public Hospitals.		
	Medical Men authorized to practise among Civilians.	Military Medical men authorized to practice among Civilians.	Surgeons of the first class.	Surgeons of the second class.	Surgeon-dentists, &c.	Apothecary Shops.	Midwives who have passed examination.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Number.	Number of Sick present at the commencement of the year 1843.	Number of Sick present at the end of the year 1843.
1843	2,847	323	724	1,292	120	1,403	11,260	749	336	8,436	8,292
1840	2,511	313	586	1,394	116	1,386	11,266	613	291	7,628	7,789

TABLE VIII.

Exhibiting the State of Religious Affairs in Prussia in 1843.

The Protestant Religion, including the Moravians.					Roman Catholic Religion.					Meeting-houses of persons belonging to the Greek Church.	Meeting-houses of the Mennonites.	Synagogues and other religious buildings of the Jews.
Parish Churches.	Chapels.	Meeting-houses and other buildings for religious worship, without possessing parochial rights.	Number of the Ordained Clergy.	Catechists, Lecturers, and other Teachers of Religion who have not been ordained.	Parish Churches.	Chapels.	Meeting-houses and other buildings for religious worship, without possessing parochial rights.	Number of Priests.	Chaplains, Vicars, &c.			
5,147	2,968	861	5,839	120	3,899	1,283	1,965	3,559	2,018	3	29	863

TABLE IX.
National Education in Prussia in 1843.

SCHOOLS.									
Elementary Schools.									
Number of Schools.	Teachers.			Number of Scholars who generally attend the School.					
	Permanently employed Teachers.	Assistant Teachers.	Female Teachers.	Boys.	Girls.				
23,646	25,150	2,680	1,801	1,184,864	1,143,282				
Schools of a higher class than the former, for Boys.				Schools of a higher class for Girls.					
Number of Schools.	Number of perma- nently employed Teachers.	Assistant Teachers.	Number of Scholars.	Num- ber of schools	Number of perma- nently employed Teachers.	Number of perma- nently employed Female Teachers.	Number of Assistant Teachers.	Number of Assistant Female Teachers.	Number of scholars.
336	809	231	38,191	325	526	371	428	228	40,910
Grammar Schools.				Preparatory Schools pro Gymnasium.					
Num- ber.	Number of permanently employed Teachers.	Number of Assistant Teachers.	Number of Scholars.	Num- ber.	Number of permanently employed Teachers.	Number of Assistant Teachers.	Number of Scholars.		
100	485	184	14,795	32	121	51	1,979		
Colleges.		Schools Gymnasium.			Seminaries for training Teachers.				
Number.	Number of permanently employed Teachers.	Number of Assistant Teachers.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Seminaries.	Number of Pupils.				
117	1,077	399	25,013	41	2,546				

TABLE X.

Statement of the Average Number of Students during Six Terms successively from 1820 to 1840, in the Universities of Prussia, and a separate Statement during the Years 1841 to 1844 for each Term.

During the Six Terms specified below studied on an Average.	Theology.				Jurisprudence.		Medicine.		Philosophy.		Number of Students in the different Sciences.		Grand Total.	Or one Student for the following Number of Inhabitants.
	Protestants.		Roman Catholics.		Prussian Subjects.	Foreign-ers.	Prussian Subjects.	Foreign-ers.	Prussian Subjects.	Foreign-ers.				
	Prussian Subjects.	Foreign-ers.	Prussian Subjects.	Foreign-ers.										
From 1820 to 1822 ..	845	144	206	97	902	162	416	224	449	119	2,818	746	3,564	4,018
" 1823 " 1825 ..	1,146	297	477	126	1,255	145	468	204	530	122	3,876	894	4,770	3,086
" 1826 " 1828 ..	1,521	412	708	156	1,419	153	473	205	604	147	4,725	1,073	5,798	2,644
" 1829 " 1831 ..	1,725	384	666	129	1,308	214	500	191	638	153	4,837	1,071	5,908	2,663
" 1832 " 1834 ..	1,426	249	582	56	1,160	193	635	199	659	139	4,462	836	5,298	2,975
" 1835 " 1837 ..	1,080	207	428	39	863	168	704	197	713	165	3,758	776	4,534	3,644
" 1838 " 1840 ..	959	205	399	27	836	179	719	194	727	186	3,640	791	4,431	3,987
During the Term of—														
Summer in 1841	879	225	386	20	799	166	701	170	735	181	3,500	762	4,262	..
Winter in 1841-1842 ..	864	255	403	28	813	229	674	164	816	210	3,570	886	4,456	..
Summer, 1842-1843 ..	856	235	412	28	779	208	687	151	826	190	3,560	812	4,372	..
Winter, 1842-1843 ..	855	244	413	25	783	226	645	173	831	234	3,537	902	4,429	..
Summer, 1843-1844 ..	811	222	405	20	753	194	633	157	790	227	3,442	820	4,262	..
Winter, 1843-1844 ..	775	241	455	30	879	204	636	164	807	246	3,552	885	4,437	..
Sum during Six Terms	5,040	1,422	2,474	151	4,836	1,227	3,996	979	4,805	1,288	21,151	5,067	26,218	..
Or on the Average } during each Term.. }	840	237	412	25	806	204	666	163	801	215	3,525	844	4,309	4,312

TABLE XI.
Number of Students in the Universities of Prussia during the Winter Term from 1843 to 1844.

Winter Term, from 1843 to 1844. — Universities.	Theology.				Jurisprudence.		Medicine.		Philosophy.		Number of Students.		Grand Total.
	Protestants.		Roman-Catholics.		Prussian Subjects.	Foreigners.	Prussian Subjects.	Foreigners.	Prussian Subjects.	Foreigners.	Prussian Subjects.	Foreigners.	
	Prussian Subjects	Foreigners.	Prussian Subjects	Foreigners.									
Berlin	249	94	....	....	394	156	220	100	286	157	1,149	507	1,656
Breslau	94	....	204	1	128	....	112	3	163	2	701	6	707
Bonn	18	52	117	5	170	42	91	16	89	52	485	167	652
Halle.....	301	90	....	....	91	4	68	37	43	11	503	142	645
Königsberg	73	3	....	....	70	1	72	4	110	8	325	16	341
Münster .....	....	....	134	24	....	....	....	....	67	1	201	25	226
Greiswalde	40	2	....	....	26	1	73	4	49	15	188	22	210
Total	775	241	455	30	879	204	636	164	807	246	3,552	885	4,437

TABLE XII.—(A.)

Comparative Statement of the National Industry, the State of Trade, Commerce, and Manufactories in Prussia, during the Years 1840 and 1843.

Trade or Branch of Occupation.	1843.		1840.		The year 1843 compared with 1840, shows				For every 100 Masters and Assistants in 1840 there were in 1843
	Masters or Persons working on their own Account	Journey-men & Apprentices.	Masters or Persons working on their own Account	Journey-men & Apprentices.	An Increase of		A Decrease of		
					Masters, &c.	Journey-men and Apprentices.	Masters, &c.	Journey-men and Apprentices.	
1. Mechanics and Tradesmen.									
Bakers	24,257	12,385	23,458	11,460	799	925	..	..	104-937
Biscuit & Gingerbread } Bakers, Confectioners }	1,957	..	1,739	..	218	..	..	..	112-536
Butchers	18,399	8,173	17,754	7,796	645	377	..	..	104-000
Soap and Candle Manu- } facturers	1,633	..	1,695	..	..	..	62	..	96-342
Tanners of all descrip- } tions, Leather-dressers }	5,639	5,474	5,614	5,510	25	164	..	..	101-813
Shoe and Bootmakers ...	81,126	45,455	77,380	42,826	3,746	2,629	..	..	105-303
Glovers, Pursemakers, &c.	1,502	1,116	1,498	1,153	4	..	..	37	98-755
Furriers, Skinners, &c. ...	3,446	2,664	3,121	2,321	325	343	..	..	112-272
Saddlers, Girdlers, &c. ...	8,112	5,371	7,681	4,756	431	615	..	..	108-410
Ropemakers	3,841	2,461	3,684	2,532	157	..	..	71	101-384
Tailors	65,946	36,411	62,254	32,357	3,692	4,054	..	..	108-187
Lace and Cordmakers ...	1,173	..	1,119	..	54	..	..	..	104-826
Milliners, Habitmakers, } (Males and Females) }	3,608	..	3,080	..	528	..	..	..	117-143
Hat and Feltmakers ...	1,654	907	1,792	946	..	..	138	39	93-535
Carpenters, including } Ships' Carpenters, ... }	7,204	33,407	7,085	..	119	2,926	..	..	107-673
Persons licensed to re- } pair Carpenters' work } (Jobbers)	3,017	..	2,953	..	64	..	..	..	..
Joiners, Cabinetmakers ...	36,656	28,722	34,128	24,877	2,528	3,845	..	..	110-800
Cartwrights	16,497	6,856	15,772	6,009	725	847	..	..	107-218
Coopers	14,169	6,390	13,779	6,121	390	269	..	..	103-212
Turners	6,636	..	6,261	..	375	..	..	..	105-990
Combmakers	1,087	..	1,014	..	73	..	..	..	107-199
Brushmakers	755	..	687	..	68	..	..	..	109-898
Basketmakers	4,166	..	3,873	..	293	..	..	..	107-565
Masons	5,790	43,380	5,812	37,011	..	6,369	22	..	..
Persons licensed for re- } pairing Masons' work } (Jobbers)	3,970	..	3,814	..	156	..	..	..	113-944
Bricklayers and Slaters ...	2,419	..	2,173	..	246	..	..	..	111-367
Stone Masons & Stone } Cutters	1,387	2,530	1,167	2,494	220	36	..	..	106-993
Potters and Manufactu- } rers of Ovens	5,104	5,459	5,000	5,126	95	333	..	..	104-223
Glaziers	5,263	..	4,998	..	265	..	..	..	105-302
House Painters, Gilders ...	3,965	..	3,474	..	491	..	..	..	114-134
Smiths, Armourers, &c. ...	35,382	20,537	33,856	18,790	1,526	1,747	..	..	106-217
Locksmiths, Gunsmiths, } Manufacturers of } Tools, as saws, gim- } lets, &c., Cutlers ... }	20,769	19,788	19,234	17,751	1,535	2,037	..	..	109-658
Manufacturers of Swords	852	2,184	859	2,059	..	89	7	..	102-810
Coppersmiths	1,385	1,706	1,366	1,520	19	186	..	..	107-103
Braziers, Bellfounders, &c.	498	849	492	810	6	39	..	..	103-456
Pewterers	514	411	512	403	2	8	..	..	101-093
Tinkers, Manufacturers } of Tinware	2,516	2,576	2,193	2,175	323	401	..	..	116-574
Optical and Mathe- } matical Instrument- } Makers	549	1,031	488	898	61	133	..	..	113-997
Gold and Silversmiths ...	1,632	1,684	1,593	1,514	39	170	..	..	106-727
Watchmakers, Watch- } case-makers, &c. ... }	2,489	1,147	2,328	1,012	161	135	..	..	108-862
Lapidaries, Seal En- } gravers, &c. ... }	246	..	238	..	8	..	..	..	103-361
Clothworkers, Cloth- } shearers	1,266	2,888	1,321	2,851	..	37	65	..	99-329
Dyers	3,741	4,562	3,519	4,293	222	269	..	..	106-285
Bookbinders	2,872	2,481	2,587	2,193	285	288	..	..	111-987

TABLE XII. (B).—Comparative Statement of the National Industry, &c., continued.

Name of the Manufactory and Branch of Occupation.	1843.		1840.		The year 1843 compared with 1840 shews				For every 100 Masters in 1840, there were in 1843.
	Number of manu- factories and in- stitutes.	Number of people em- ployed.	Number of manu- factories and in- stitutes.	Number of people em- ployed.	An increase of		A decrease of		
					Manu- factories or in- stitutes.	Number of people em- ployed.	Manu- factories or in- stitutes.	Number of people em- ployed.	
2.—Manufactories and the number of Workpeople employed therein.									
Manufactories for Printing Calicoes } and other Stuffs }	1,051	4,826	1,115	5,656	..	..	64	830	{ 94,260 83,378
Manufactories of Paper Hanging, } Wax and Oil Cloth . . . }	105	757	86	687	19	70	..	..	{ 122,068 110,190
Type Foundries	22	170	25	131	..	39	3	..	{ 88,000 129,771
Printing Offices (including Music } Printing, ... }	514	1,202	447	1,109	67	93	..	..	{ 113,999 108,386
Offices for Printing Copper Plates } and Woodcuts }	60	..	46	..	14	..	..	..	{ 130,435
Offices for Printing Lithography } Iron Works, Foundries . . . }	377	..	320	..	57	..	..	..	{ 117,812
Copper Works	1,178	..	1,156	..	22	..	..	..	{ 101,090
Smelting Houses and other Foun- } dries worked by water . . . }	73	..	80	..	..	..	7	..	{ 91,250
Manufactories of Chemical sub- } stances }	641	..	628	..	13	..	..	..	{ 102,070
Sugar Refineries	229	1,702	218	1,480	11	222	..	..	{ 105,016 115,000
Beet Sugar Manufactories . . .	60	2,406	73	1,943	..	463	13	..	{ 82,192 123,879
Manufactories of Starch . . .	79	..	97	..	..	..	18	..	{ 81,443
Manufactories of Pot Ash and } Wood Ash }	243	..	198	..	45	..	..	..	{ 122,722
Manufactories of Glass	573	..	777	..	..	..	204	..	{ 73,746
Manufactories of Ware, China, &c.	114	2,874	113	2,433	1	441	..	..	{ 100,885 118,126
Limekilns	68	3,027	78	2,557	..	470	10	..	{ 87,308 118,381
Manufactories of Bricks	2,197	..	1,905	..	592	..	..	..	{ 115,328
Manufactories of Tar and Pitch .	5,165	..	4,512	..	653	..	..	..	{ 114,470
	723	..	732	..	..	..	9	..	{ 98,770
3.—Spinning Machines.									
	Number of manu- factories	Number of spindles.	Number of manu- factories	Number of spindles.	Number of manu- factories	Number of spindles.	Number of manu- factories	Number of spindles.	
For Cotton	136	150,436	158	150,437	..	..	22	1	{ 86,076 100,000
„ Wool (a) Streich Garn (German)	3,300	405,603	3,561	380,839	..	24,764	261	..	{ 92,390 100,302
„ (b) Kamm Garn, ditto . . .	649	47,061	759	56,238	..	..	110	9,197	{ 83,567 83,652
„ Flax	17	27,819	8	15,844	9	11,975	..	..	{ 212,500 175,581
4.—Looms in Operation.									
	Number of looms		Number of looms		Number of looms		Number of looms		
For Silks and Silks (half) . . .	16,911	..	15,715	..	1,196	..	..	..	{ 107,605
„ Cotton and half cotton . . .	47,747	..	48,540	..	..	..	793	..	{ 98,366
„ Wool and half wool	17,911	..	17,846	..	65	..	..	..	{ 100,364
„ Linen	34,451	..	37,971	..	..	..	3,520	..	{ 90,730
„ the Manufacture of Stockings .	2,272	..	2,398	..	..	..	126	..	{ 94,746
„ Ditto Ribbons	3,918	..	4,512	..	..	..	294	..	{ ..
„ Linen Cloth	270,071	..	251,441	..	21,630	..	..	..	{ 108,501
„ Coarse Woollen Stuff	5,912	..	6,072	..	..	..	160	..	{ 97,365
Looms of different descriptions not } specified }	9,437	..	5,558	..	3,879	..	..	..	{ 169,611
5.—Mills.									
	Number of mills.	Number of sets in the mills	Number of mills.	Number of sets in the mills	Mills.	Sets in the mills	Mills.	Sets in the mills	
A. For converting Grain into Flour, manufacturing Peeled Barley, Groats, and Malt.									
(1). By watermills	14,220	24,250	14,139	23,959	81	291	..	..	{ 100,573 101,215
(2). By windmills, according to } German construction }	10,572	..	10,262	..	310	..	..	..	{ 103,021
Ditto, according to Dutch ditto	874	..	771	..	103	..	..	..	{ 113,359
(3). Worked by animal power .	1,522	1,610	1,351	1,424	171	186	..	..	{ 112,637 113,062
(4). Worked by steam	69	196	31	93	35	103	..	..	{ 202,941 210,745
B. Oil Mills									
C. Fulling Mills	4,618	..	4,499	..	129	..	..	..	{ 102,874
D. Tan Mills	900	..	901	..	..	..	4	..	{ 90,538
E. Saw Mills (1) with one saw .	1,153	..	1,107	..	46	..	..	..	{ 104,155
„ (2) with several saws . . .	2,361	..	2,314	..	67	..	..	..	{ 102,845
„ (3) with circular saws . . .	131	..	111	..	20	..	..	..	{ 118,018
	15	..	13	..	2	..	..	..	{ 115,385
F. Paper Mills									
(1). According to general con- } struction }	412	..	449	..	..	..	37	..	{ 91,760
(2). For Preparing Endless Paper	43	..	26	..	17	..	..	..	{ 165,386

TABLE XII.—(C.)
Comparative Statement of the National Industry—(continued.)

Branch of Occupation.	1843.	1840.	The year 1843 compared with 1840 shews		For every 100 in 1840 there were in 1843
			an Increase of	a Decrease of	
<i>6.—Persons engaged in Commerce.</i>					
Bankers	424	408	16	....	103·922
Commission & wholesale merchants	4,185	3,937	248	....	106·298
<i>Retailers who keep Shops.</i>					
Grocers	13,035	12,000	1,035	....	108·625
Retailers of dry goods, drapers	7,308	6,616	692	....	110·495
Retailers of cutlery, hardware, &c	1,514	1,372	142	....	110·350
Retailers of fancy goods, jewellery, } &c.	931	826	105	....	112·712
Ditto of goods not previously specified }	4,790	3,924	866	....	122·069
Wine merchants	1,184	1,167	17	....	101·457
Corn merchants	5,199	4,319	880	....	120·375
Timber merchants	5,276	4,398	878	....	119·964
Brokers, including shipbrokers	432	312	120	....	138·461
Book, print, and music-sellers	630	523	107	....	120·459
Sellers of curiosities, second-hand } books, &c.	93	103	....	10	90·291
Circulating libraries	543	520	23	....	104·423
<i>Retailers who do not possess commercial privileges.</i>					
Retailers of toys, pins, and fancy } goods	28,437	26,114	2,323	....	112·725
Retailers of provisions, hucksters, &c.	58,551	54,156	4,395	....	108·115
Pedlars	18,146	16,237	1,909	....	102·504
<i>7.—Watercarriage.</i>					
Vessels appropriated for carrying } freight	12,186	10,319	1,867	....	118·093
These carry lasts.....	313,748	255,881	57,867	....	122·612
<i>Landcarriage.</i>					
Carriers and waggoners who transact } business on their own account	7,497	7,182	315	....	104·386
Horses employed for this purpose....	18,163	17,033	1,130	....	106·634
<i>8.—Hotels, Taverns, &c.</i>					
Hotels.....	4,341	4,050	291	....	107·185
Inns and taverns	20,677	20,136	541	....	102·687
Coffee and eating-houses	2,182	2,111	71	....	103·363
Ale and beer-houses, gin-shops, &c.	53,706	54,719	....	1,013	98·149
Street musicians, or such as play in } taverns	9,698	8,938	760	....	108·503
<i>9.—Servants—Domestics.</i>					
(a) Domestics, as butlers, livery- } servants, coachmen, grooms, gardeners, cooks, &c.—Males	31,484	29,570	1,914	....	106·473
Ladiesmaids, chambermaids, house- } maids, nurses, cooks, &c.—Females	118,263	....	11,825	....	111·110
(b) Servants for assisting in agri- } cultural pursuits—Males	533,803	515,425	18,378	....	103·566
Females	556,644	542,269	14,375	....	102·651

TABLE of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, in the different Government Districts in Prussia in the year 1843.

Name of the Government District.	Births.				Marriages	Still-born Children.				Deaths (including the Still- born Children.)					
	In General.		Of which Number were Illegitimate.			Total.	Legitimate.		Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.			Girls.								
Königsberg	17,645	16,895	34,340	1,840	1,632	3,272	8,680	600	436	76	69	1,181	11,744	11,009	22,753
Gumbinnen	13,812	12,968	26,780	1,328	1,122	2,350	6,539	358	205	41	27	686	9,043	8,557	17,600
Dantzic	8,590	8,180	16,770	791	772	1,563	4,933	297	215	61	45	618	5,870	5,328	11,198
Marienwerder	14,321	13,589	27,910	848	847	1,695	6,890	388	268	32	32	720	9,571	8,745	18,316
Posen	18,861	17,685	36,546	1,092	1,022	2,114	6,850	592	401	69	43	1,105	15,005	13,966	28,971
Bromberg	10,570	10,202	20,772	678	597	1,175	4,939	287	245	21	32	525	7,583	6,801	14,384
City of Berlin	6,019	5,615	11,634	936	800	1,826	3,159	234	163	66	59	63	4,979	3,905	8,884
Potsdam	15,214	14,629	29,843	1,145	1,087	2,232	7,002	702	488	69	63	1,322	10,537	9,604	20,290
Frankfort	15,283	14,674	29,957	1,329	1,299	2,628	7,204	700	495	88	62	1,345	10,626	9,694	20,290
Stettin	10,873	10,311	21,184	852	838	1,690	4,832	360	276	42	46	734	6,282	5,958	12,240
Köslin	8,711	8,090	16,801	634	599	1,233	3,877	327	227	27	26	606	4,653	4,253	8,906
Stralsund	3,297	2,989	6,286	347	327	674	1,556	136	92	15	9	243	2,042	1,900	3,942
Breslau	22,245	20,851	43,096	2,351	2,298	4,649	9,649	923	686	129	105	1,843	20,674	19,145	40,750
Oppeln	20,904	19,872	40,776	1,371	1,235	2,606	8,983	603	424	78	58	1,233	17,280	16,176	33,125
Legnitz	16,092	15,470	31,562	1,686	1,667	3,353	7,723	909	636	135	116	1,796	14,888	14,355	29,193
Magdeburg	12,203	11,676	23,879	995	998	1,993	5,973	672	423	60	54	1,109	9,112	8,874	17,986
Messenburg	12,951	12,186	25,137	1,319	1,190	2,509	6,902	516	355	67	77	1,015	9,863	9,373	19,226
Erfurt	6,000	5,842	11,842	444	408	852	2,520	198	180	21	25	424	4,738	4,578	9,316
Münster	6,598	6,156	12,754	190	172	362	3,111	167	128	8	5	303	5,037	5,083	10,120
Minden	9,182	8,612	17,794	434	408	842	3,909	366	250	27	16	659	6,804	6,366	13,170
Arnsberg	10,718	10,025	20,743	433	444	877	4,482	374	273	10	17	675	6,663	6,401	13,064
Cologne	9,310	8,691	18,001	438	422	860	3,814	378	373	47	26	974	6,415	6,269	12,684
Düsseldorf	16,756	15,559	32,315	559	599	1,158	7,014	811	669	37	45	1,562	10,514	10,082	20,596
Coblentz	8,984	8,566	17,550	244	253	497	3,872	466	368	10	14	868	7,010	6,826	13,836
Trier	8,153	7,760	15,913	278	290	568	3,377	418	312	11	8	749	6,572	6,189	12,761
Aix-la-Chapelle	7,356	6,924	14,280	226	214	440	3,097	245	201	17	10	473	5,220	5,175	10,395
Totalin 1843	310,655	293,817	604,472	22,388	21,630	44,018	140,454	12,118	8,854	1,259	1,089	23,320	228,655	215,918	444,573
Ditto 1842	320,435	303,268	623,703	23,152	22,414	45,566	140,744	12,427	9,132	1,312	1,189	24,060	223,948	211,234	435,182
Ditto 1841	304,446	287,059	591,505	21,419	20,710	42,129	136,188	11,861	8,605	1,239	1,049	22,754	213,677	201,579	415,256

A.

A comparative Table of the Number of Marriages, in relation to the whole Population, and the number of Children arising from each Marriage in the State of Prussia.

IN THE WHOLE PRUSSIAN STATE.

Triennial period.	1. Marriages concluded in the course of it.	2. Each Marriage stands in proportion to the whole Population, as 1 to	3. Number of Children arising out of these Marriages.	4. Each Marriage produced legitimate Children.
1816	117,448	88	414,664	3·53
1819	111,084	99	458,674	4·13
1822	106,160	109	466,674	4·40
1825	112,171	109	486,720	4·34
1828	104,788	121	467,248	4·46
1831	98,673	132	455,456	4·62
1834	129,818	104	515,892	3·97
1837	128,022	110	518,392	4·05
1840	132,281	113	546,327	4·13
1843	140,454	110	560,454	3·99

B.

If the year 1843 be taken separately, we have the following data for the Provinces:—

	1.	2.	3.	4.
Prussia Proper	26,132	92	96,920	3·71
Posen	13,493	96	54,036	4·00
Brandenburg.....	17,365	111	64,748	3·73
Pomerania.....	10,265	108	40,674	3·96
Silesia	26,355	112	104,826	3·98
Saxony	14,168	112	55,504	3·92
Westphalia	11,502	124	49,210	4·28
Rhenish Provinces	21,174	123	94,536	4·46
Sum Total.....	140,454	110	560,454	3·99

C.—Statement of the Number of Persons who lived at the end of the year 1843, in the Married State in Prussia.

Name of the Government District.	Total Population in the District.	Civilians.			For every 100 men there were more women	Military.			For every 100 women there were more men.
		Men.	Women.	Surplus of women above men living in matrimony.		Men.	Women.	Surplus of men above women living in matrimony.	
Königsberg ..	821,946	133,217	133,217	..	..	1,129	1,061	68	6·409
Gumbinnen..	619,553	104,159	104,245	86	0·083	290	290	..	..
Dantzic	387,306	61,670	61,688	18	0·029	651	612	39	6·373
Marienwerder	577,575	97,363	97,456	93	0·096	752	711	41	5·767
Posen	857,230	142,600	142,538	62*	0·043	931	925	6	0·650
Bromberg ..	432,957	71,710	71,374	336	0·470	192	189	3	1·587
City of Berlin	353,149	43,455	43,639	184	0·423	1,524	1,476	48	3·252
Potsdam	782,186	130,111	130,663	552	0·424	1,822	1,750	72	4·114
Frankfort ..	799,772	139,617	140,088	471	0·337	1,066	955	111	11·623
Stettin	517,522	85,671	85,892	221	0·258	1,202	1,089	113	10·376
Köslin	413,106	67,357	67,681	324	0·481	649	617	32	5·186
Stralsund....	175,722	28,389	28,623	234	0·824	269	253	16	6·324
Breslau	1,117,204	189,939	190,063	124	0·065	1,522	1,455	67	4·605
Oppeln.....	939,624	158,427	158,456	29	0·018	1,076	1,046	30	2·868
Liegnitz	892,056	162,699	163,279	580	0·356	1,018	1,019	1†	0·098
Magdeburg ..	647,326	109,785	110,621	836	0·762	941	929	12	1·292
Merseburg ..	701,037	117,142	118,078	936	0·799	879	792	87	10·985
Erfurt	335,543	55,557	56,305	748	1·346	610	585	25	4·274
Münster	418,765	65,510	65,989	479	0·731	229	226	3	1·328
Minden	452,877	74,236	74,698	462	0·622	410	381	29	7·612
Arnsberg	549,801	86,664	87,629	965	1·137	156	155	1	0·645
Cologne	465,363	69,870	70,040	170	0·243	464	413	51	12·349
Düsseldorf ..	851,456	134,882	136,012	1,130	0·839	519	493	26	5·274
Coblentz	489,900	77,345	77,755	410	0·530	781	716	65	9·078
Trier	478,338	74,970	74,970	..	..	678	591	87	14·721
Aix-la-Chapelle	394,451	60,449	60,534	85	0·140	159	128	31	24·219
Sum Total..	15,471,765	2,542,774	2,551,533	8,759	0·344	19,919	18,857	1,062	5·632

* More men than women.

† More women than men.

D.

Comparative Table of the number of Legitimate and Illegitimate Children born in the following Towns in Prussia, in the year 1843.

Name of the City or Town.	Number of Inhabitants.	Children born in Wedlock.	Illegitimate Children.	For every 100 Children born in Wedlock, there are Illegitimate
Berlin	355,149	9,808	1,826	18·62
Breslau	103,204	2,622	664	25·25
Cologne and Deutz	88,130	3,084	342	11·09
Königsberg	72,336	1,658	522	30·88
Dantzic	64,926	1,779	396	22·26
Magdeburg and Suburbs	64,516	2,004	230	11·48
Aix-la-Chapelle.....	46,585	1,763	90	5·10
Stettin and Damm	44,605	1,336	193	14·45
Posen.....	40,209	1,209	197	16·29
Potsdam	37,549	818	107	13·08
Elberfeldt	34,956	1,433	94	6·56
Barmen	32,985	1,366	51	3·73
Halle	30,601	817	143	17·50
Crefeld	29,713	1,271	71	5·59
Erfurt	29,256	681	90	13·22
Frankfort	28,696	816	136	16·67
Coblenz and Ehrenbreitstein	26,533	617	53	8·59
Dusseldorf	26,134	738	83	11·25
Elbing	20,153	583	139	23·84
Münster.....	23,772	581	34	5·75
Trier	19,211	419	82	9·57
Halberstadt	18,394	583	58	9·95
Stralsund	18,103	335	58	17·31
Neisse	16,225	291	47	16·15
Brandenburg	16,208	473	39	8·25
Bonn	16,086	465	87	18·71
Görlitz	15,690	448	32	7·14
Wesel.....	15,682	427	27	6·32

REMARKS ON TABLES A TO D.

The number of new marriages annually concluded since 1816 has risen from 117,448 to 140,454, but if the latter number be compared with the increase of the population since that period, there is a decrease, and the observation that the number of new marriages becomes annually less, in comparison with preceding years, is likewise established in Prussia.

We observe from Table A that in 1816 for every 88 persons a new marriage took place; in 1843 there was only one marriage in 110 persons. If a similar proportion had existed in 1843 as in 1816, there would have been 175,584 new marriages in lieu of 140,454.

If the number of new marriages is compared with the number of children born in the course of the year 1843, we observe that in the average four children may be calculated to each new marriage. In this respect no material change has taken place since 1816. A number of children die when quite young; indeed, of the number that are born, scarcely the moiety reach the fourteenth year. The results of the

recent census prove that each family, on the average, consists of less than five individuals; simple division gives merely 2·08 children of the age of fourteen years to each married couple.

It may be interesting to observe, in glancing over the result of Table B, that the provinces of Westphalia and the Rhine give the largest number of children as arising from matrimony.

It is no doubt well attested by statistical researches, that the majority of men marry before they have reached their forty-fifth year; but it would have been scarcely expected that the per centage was so great; it amounted in 1843 to 93·79 per cent., namely, of 10,000 men newly married there were—

9,379 below 45 years of age.
518 between 45 and 60 years.
103 above 60 years.

10,000

and among 10,000 females newly married there were

7,931 below 30 years of age.
1,789 between 30 years and 45 years.
280 above 45 years.

10,000

1. Hoffman considers that marriages take place under natural circumstances with respect to age, or under proportionate ages, when the man has not yet passed the forty-fifth, and the wife the thirtieth year.

2. He uses the term “retarded marriages,” when the husband is between the forty-fifth and sixtieth year, while the wife has not reached as yet the thirtieth year, or where the wife is about thirty years of age, and the husband not yet forty-five years. He considers that from such a marriage not many children can be expected.

4. He designates as marriages for “mutual protection” those where the wife is above forty-five years, and the husband of any age whatsoever, or when the husband is above sixty years, and the wife of any age whatsoever, which generally occurs only in those cases in which the husband is above sixty years, and the wife below forty-five years. When children are the fruits of such a marriage the event must be considered as an exception.

According to this classification there were the following proportions among ten thousand marriages:—

Triennial Period of	Class 1. Marriages under Proportionate Ages.	Class 2. Retarded Marriages.	Class 3. For Mutual Protection.
1816	7,238	2,245	517
1819	7,283	2,227	490
1822	7,569	2,008	423
1825	7,637	1,959	404
1828	7,498	2,061	441
1831	7,188	2,304	508
1834	7,374	2,205	421
1837	7,449	2,154	397
1840	7,645	1,986	369
1843	7,756	1,911	333

It will be observed that the marriages under proportionate ages have increased considerably since 1816. With regard to the different provinces, marriages for mutual protection occur but seldom in Westphalia and the Rhenish Provinces, but they are more frequent in Prussia Proper, Posen, and Silesia. They amount in the latter provinces to 4 among 100 marriages; in Westphalia and the Rhenish Provinces only to 2.79 and 2.61 respectively.

In my former remarks I have already alluded to the apparent discrepancy exhibited in the Tables of Males and Females who live in matrimony, shewing more women than men, which has been explained as arising from the circumstance that the husbands were absent on a journey when the enumeration took place, and were not included in the census. It is likewise to be remarked, that the military, who are not enumerated by civilians entrusted with the census, but by military authorities, exhibit more men as living in matrimony than women. The frequent change of the garrison perhaps prevented the family of the soldier following him. So few military persons comparatively are married, that the general result cannot be affected by it*.

Hoffman considers that for comparative calculations, the number of married females should be taken as the standard for the number of couples who live in matrimony. Such a comparison gave him in 1822 the result, that the number of marriages decreased comparatively in those provinces where the population was most numerous. He ascribes this to the greater caution observed before a resolution is come to of entering the marriage state.

In due consideration of this reason, he observes that the greatest number of marriages proportionably occur in the eastern provinces; they are less in the middle provinces, and least in the western part of Prussia.

These views are likewise confirmed by the enumeration of 1843. Among a million of souls, there were married, in the province of

Prussia Proper.....	165,926	Silesia	174,750
Posen	166,663	Saxony.....	170,621
Brandenburg	164,627	Westphalia	161,159
Pomerania	166,453	The Rhine	157,362

These data give the remarkable result, that neither Pomerania nor Prussia Proper, being the least populated provinces, give the largest number of marriages, but Silesia and Saxony, where we know the population is much more numerous. The industry of these two provinces offers no doubt the reason. The weavers and the labourers in the manufactories in Silesia and Saxony are mostly married people, and even a number of servants are found in the married state in these parts.

The Table D gives additional information respecting the proportion of children which are born out of wedlock. The 28 towns mentioned in this document comprise the most populous places in the kingdom.

Königsberg, the capital of Prussia Proper, Breslau, the chief town of Silesia, and Elbing, a manufacturing district, have comparatively

* Table C exhibits the number of persons who lived at the end of 1843 in the married state.

the highest numbers of illegitimate children. Berlin occupies only the sixth place in the list.

If we consider the provincial districts, we have the following number of illegitimate children for every hundred children born in wedlock ; viz., in the Government district of

Königsberg	10·53	Oppeln.....	6·83
Gumbinnen	9·62	Liegnitz	11·89
Dantzic	10·28	Magdeburg	9·11
Marienwerder	6·47	Merseberg	11·09
Posen	6·14	Erfurt	7·75
Bromberg.....	6·00	Munster	2·92
City of Berlin	18·62	Minden	4·97
Potsdam	8·08	Arnsberg	4·41
Frankfort.....	9·62	Cologne	5·02
Stettin	8·67	Dusseldorf	3·72
Koslin	7·92	Coblentz	2·91
Stralsund.....	12·01	Trier	3·70
Breslau.....	12·09	Aix-la-Chapelle	3·18

In this table Berlin, as a district, exhibits certainly the largest number, but we have already seen that, compared with other towns, the moral state is not so lax as in five other cities of less consequence. The great number of young unmarried people who reside in Berlin no doubt contributes in a proportionate degree to the number of illegitimate children. The number decreases considerably in Westphalia, the Rhenish Provinces, and in Posen, and this circumstance has been ascribed to the prevalence of the Catholic religion. The statistical data which I have given above contradict this conclusion in some measure. In Barmen and Elberfeldt, where the Protestant religion prevails, there are few, and in Cologne, which is Catholic, there are many illegitimate children.

Many circumstances may contribute to such a cause ; manners and customs, stricter or more lax ideas respecting morality, and the greater or less difficulty of procuring sustenance and independence, are, no doubt, the chief reasons. Hoffman asserts, that it would be fallacious to conclude from the number of illegitimate children upon the state of morality and manners of a population ; it is obvious, however, that a large number of illegitimate children does not improve the social relations of a state, and that it always presents a doubtful picture of morality.